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# THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT

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## Missouri Association of Registered Architects

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### PRESIDENT'S LETTER



#### TO ALL MEMBERS:

With this issue the term of this year's officers and directors will be one third completed, so perhaps it might be well to give the membership a resume of some of the activities of the Association.

First I would like to congratulate Editor Roland Bockhorst on the fine job he is doing this year as Editor of the Missouri Architect.

I have had the privilege of attending several functions of the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers and can report that many of the problems peculiar to the engineering profession, specifically affecting the Architects, are being worked out and that their relations are on the highest plane of inter-professional activity.

Our Legislative Committee, under the leadership of Chairman Edward J. Thias, is doing a fine job in formulating a program for strengthening our Architects Registration Law and he will have more to say about that later.

Richard P. Stahl, Chairman of the Education Committee, is hard at work on the difficult task of trying to get a school of Architecture established at the University of Missouri.

(cont'd. on next page)

The following letter was received by M.A.R.A. recently from President Elmer Elliss:

"You may have noticed in the press a few days ago, and I now have it through the regular mail, the agreement that the University of Arkansas has approved an exchange of students with us that will make it possible for them to take in their Department of Architecture two freshmen each year from Missouri which would make a total maximum of eight over any four year period.

The arrangement is similar to the one we have with Nebraska so we now have agreements with two states where students may receive training in Architecture without payment of out-of-state fees".

This, of course, is better than nothing but it is Dick's and M.A.R.A. desire and goal to see a School of Architecture established at the University of Missouri with its own Dean.

M.A.R.A. had the pleasure of holding its last meeting at S.O.M. New Central Missouri Trust Co. Motor Bank in Jefferson City and it was our pleasure to meet in such nice surroundings. Our next meeting will be in Springfield, Missouri, and we will be looking forward to meeting with our good friends from that part of the State.

Sincerely,

David M. Brey



## AWARDS

Bachelor of Architecture graduates from Washington University in 1962 won the following awards: Steve Abend of Kansas City tied for first place in the professional division of the Mastic Tile Competition. Steve got \$7,500 to help him begin married life; Eugene Mackey (son of the St. Louis architect) and Daniel Green of New York City tied for third place in the student division of the Mastic Tile Competition; Dan Green and Jerry Goldberg of University City also received Fulbright Awards to Denmark and Holland, respectively.

# CENTRAL MOTOR BANK



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF M.S.P.E. AND M.A.R.A.  
INSPECTING THE CENTRAL MOTOR BANK

The September meeting of the Officers and Directors of MARA was held in the new Central Motor Bank in Jefferson City. This unusual complex by Skidmore, Owens and Merrill is fantastically complete in all its details. From site plan to electronic controls of traffic and sprinkling the design suggests meticulous and sensitive concern. The building is even equipped with a gymnasium with associated dependencies and these facilities received as much care from the designer as the vaults and mechanisms for security. The bank is located on the Expressway at Madison Street and merits inspection.



LEFT TO RIGHT - DAVE PEARCE, JOHN BURRUSS, COUNSEL,  
PAUL DOLL, DAVE BREY, DAVE CLARK, FRED DORMEYER

# CHAOS IN ARCHITECTURE

## AN HISTORICAL VIEW

Professor Buford L. Pickens,  
Washington University

Recently a member of one of the country's outstanding architectural firms visited our School as a representative of the National Architectural Accrediting Board. He asked this question: "How do you explain the present-day chaos in architecture to the poor bewildered students of today? When professionals are so obviously uncertain about where they are going, how can you possibly provide the beginner with a sense of direction for the future?" Although the question intentionally was loaded, it was also disarming in the hair-down confession of confusion at the top level. Such frankness invited a straight answer. It indicated that the question was not intended to be rhetorical even though the visitor implied by his tone that he might as well be asking the blind how they lead the blind.

During the thirties, the forties, and even into the fifties, our visitor recalled, we had relatively clear, if limited, objectives. These were first, to gain the acceptance of a new and non-eclectic architectural form language appropriate to the technology of the times; and second, to win the freedom to use and improve the new language. We were far less worried about what we said in our buildings as long as we could say it with shiny new four letter words like f-l-a-t r-o-o-f, p-i-p-e r-a-i-l, g-l-a-s b-l-o-k, etc. But instead of progressing with clarity and order toward meaningful statements we seem to have laid the haphazard foundations for an international Tower of Babel, not the biblical ziggurat, pictured so vividly by Peter Breugel, but a far more disjointed one with many projecting wings that seem to lead—but where?

In a recent New Yorker critique of the Paris Unesco House, Lewis Mumford offers a pungent description of three of these unrelated, and contradictory projections. "Contemporary architecture", he says, "mirroring the state of the world itself, is in a state of irresolution and division. One wing, headed by Mies Van der Rohe, builds air-conditioned Ice Palaces for virginal Snow Queens; another, headed by LeCorbusier, constructs romantic grottos where the Tristans and Isoldes of our age may quaff, not love, potions, but nuclear poisons in murky solitude; a third wing, led by a living American architect who shall be nameless, fabricates visibly acrobatic tents for disabled circus performers". Mumford identifies still another wing as "the Neo-Libertarians of Milan and Rio, who go in massively for whimsey and mistake it for liberty".

Another critic discovers the "New Brutalist" or "Action" architects who design with an anti-schematic attitude of deliberate openness. According to G. M. Kallman, writing in the October 1959, Architectural Forum, they take the situation "as found" and act out of "moments of decision". They value immediacy and authenticity of reaction to the moment, in the social, psychological and technological sense. If actions speak louder than words then, obviously, they have no need for either grammar or syntax.

"Now all of this", said our professional NAAB visitor, "is a far cry from the poetic language that Sullivan perfected and the organic principles that Frank Lloyd Wright bequeathed to us". Today we conduct profound phenomenological investigations for thermatic compositions, but instead of achieving the keyed sequences of a spatial image we may, through abstract and purely formal speculation, achieve a classical archaizing of space, not only from planar aesthetics of neo-plasticism, that some have regarded as much too fragmented, but also from the linear constructivism which, nevertheless, in the end, denies the intensity of the elemental structuring and, so to speak, devours it.

Another important trend, also concerned with physical authenticity, is the insistence with which an act of construction is "celebrated". The new image appears as one approaches, not as immaculately conceived, instantly created and permanent thereafter, but suspended as in process. To put it another way, the real genesis, the gesture of construction is indelibly congealed into the physiognomy of the building. Here the frankly exposed imprint of the formwork on brute concrete, the general revelation of all marks of construction and assembly, the dramatization of the joint, the celebration of bolts and connectors, all this gives the new architecture its air of vigour and hyperactivity.

In contrast with the architecture based upon compositional techniques open to chance or upon severe thematic logic, according to William Jordy, we have at least the choice between tough and tenderminded humanism. Man may very well be the measure of all things, but architects are usually more concerned with the critical dimensions of women. In exploring the prospects for humanism in our own day our attention is directed to three contrasting views of human experience: (a) man in relation to the clarifying and idealizing act of reason; (b) man in relation to the flux and continuity of an enveloping environment; (c) man in his relation to the unconscious. Today, these heroic humanisms are opposed by lesser, tenderminded humanisms. Important as they are, these lesser humanisms should be kept subordinate: (1) the humanism of comfort; (2) the humanism of nostalgia; (3) the humanism of sensationalism. The latter can be subdivided into three directions: visual structuralism, compartmented structuralism and wide span structuralism.

The new form language in architecture has provided an overabundance of words, a rich vocabulary of technical means but as yet no strong syntax of the universal kind which distinguished the classical orders

and made them appropriate to express international architectural ideas in rich regional variations for twenty-five centuries. As yet, we have no system of established usage with which to compose prose or poetry. And with the acceleration of change, nothing is more frighteningly certain than the fact that the student's own work ten or twenty years hence will be wholly unlike anything being done today.

In preparation for his work on the Tower of Babel, the most consoling element for the architectural student today is the long view of his profession which can be seen only in the light of historical perspective. For the first time in many years the study of history is topical and directly pertinent. Exploring architectural chaos in the nineteenth century, the student can see both vocabulary and syntax of the architect's language changing several times. The most dramatic, perhaps, is at the time of the first impact of the industrial revolution when, just a century ago, the quiet disciplined Greek Revival gave way to the naive, romantic, and exuberant Victorian language of design. We may still be too close to assess the Victorian era accurately, tending, as we have, to read into its buildings negative qualities while possibly missing positive ones.

The searching student might find a closer parallel to our own times during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which saw the international spread of the Renaissance architecture from Italy to the countries of northern Europe and thence to the New World. At first, Italian architects, like cultural missionaries, were imported to demonstrate the expressive potentials of the new language and, at the same time, native architects of England and France were sent to study in Italy. Palladio published, Bernini traveled, and Serlio did both.

In a like way, many prominent European-born architects and educators have been invited to this country during the last twenty or thirty years, plunging us into a similar period of internationalization which must run its course before we can expect native or regional ideas to be seriously examined. Even within historical context it seems that the time is overdue for the re-emergence of native designers who can establish the direction for architecture. Who knows, the American counterpart of Sir Christopher Wren or Louis Le Vau may be leaning over the drafting board at Hinterland University! But I wager that these future masters of architecture will owe as much to their office training as to the School, and that the collaboration between the schools and the offices will hasten the day for bringing order out of the apparent architectural chaos of today.



## THE GENESIS OF BUILDING CODES

In a recent book by George P. LeBrun, retired official of the New York City Board of Medical Examiners, there is an interesting story relating to the early history of passenger elevators in the big City. The absence of safety devices on elevator doors caused an appalling number of fatal accidents when victims either fell down elevator shafts or were trapped between walls and crushed beyond recognition. These tragedies continued in spite of the fact that an automatic device could have been installed at that time for about twenty-five dollars.

Although the average building had but two or three elevators and the cost for this safety measure would have been less than one hundred dollars per building, legislation requiring such installation met a strong organized resistance. The Coroner's office, the Building Commissioner's office and the Legislature, all concerned with this matter, were unable to overcome the pressures from such organizations as the Allied Real Estate Association.

There came a day however when a Supreme Court Judge named Bischoff stepped off a moving elevator, lost his balance and plunged twelve stories to his death. He was the 322nd elevator casualty in just a few years. Now there was hell to pay. The politicians were frightened and the lobbyists were abandoned. At long last there was action. This is how one law came into being.

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## MARA MEMBERSHIP

There are 572 dues paying members and 45 members over 75 years of age presently enrolled in MARA. The total of 617 represents the largest membership in the history of the Association.

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## ANGUS Mc CALLUM

The Honorable H. Roe Bartle, Mayor of Kansas City appointed Angus McCallum chairman of a citizens committee of ten members to supervise bringing 25 Cuban refugee families to Kansas City. The mayor announced the appointment after meeting with representatives of civic, labor and religious groups. McCallum an architect with offices in Kansas City said his first task would be to acquaint the people with the Cuban refugee problem. He said these families fled Cuba because of their opposition to Castro and to communism and included among them are professional people of good education who should contribute much to any community. In a recent report from the federal agency handling resettlement it was stated that 800 Cuban refugees reach the United States each week and have settled in 700 American cities.

## 1963 PROPOSED BUDGET

	Budget 1962	Proposed Budget 1963
Administration	\$1400	\$1200
Legal Fees	800	1000
Office Supplies	200	200
Postage and Express	200	300
Printing	400	500
Stenographic	500	600
Telephone	100	200
Miscellaneous	100	200
Architects' Day	500	500
MISSOURI ARCHITECT	900	900
Awards	300	200
Surplus (invested)	400	400
<hr/> TOTAL	\$5800	\$6200

## EXHIBIT ANNOUNCED

Members of MARA, their families and friends are cordially invited to attend a very special exhibit, "Art in Architecture" from Sept. 23 through Oct. 2, 1962 at the Artists' Guild, 812 N. Union Blvd. in St. Louis. The exhibit is sponsored by the Women's Architectural League, auxiliary to the St. Louis Chapter, A.I.A., and will include photographs, drawings and models of existing buildings, those under construction and some wholly imaginative—to give a great variety and emphasize the alliance of artists and architects to create a more beautiful city and environment.

W.A.L. members will serve as hostesses during exhibit hours, Sundays 1:00 to 5:00, other days 12:00 to 4:00 with the exception of Tuesdays when the Artists' Guild is closed. The exhibit is open free to the public, and is the first big St. Louis architectural showing in many years. Mrs. Rex L. Becker is president of W.A.L., Mrs. Eric W. Smith, Jr. and Mrs. Gustel R. Kiewitt are co-chairman of the Exhibit Committee which includes representatives of the St. Louis Chapter A.I.A. and the Artists' Guild.

# MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

210 MONROE STREET

JEFFERSON CITY, MO

## BY-LAWS

SEPTEMBER 7, 1962

Originally formulated and approved October 10, 1952.

Revised several times by the membership, the most recent being April 29, 1961.

In lieu of the adoption of a formal Constitution such as is ordinarily adopted by voluntary, incorporated associations, the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS, hereby adopts, as its organic law, Chapter 352, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1959, entitled "Religious and Charitable Associations," under the provisions of which Chapter the Association is organized and has its corporate existence, and pursuant to the requirements of Section 352.110 of said Chapter, the Association does hereby adopt for its government and support and the management of its property, By-Laws as follows:

### ARTICLE I

#### Name

**Section 1. Name.**—The name of this Association shall be the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS.

### ARTICLE II

#### Principal Office

**Section 1. Principal Office.**—The legal domicile of the Association, and the location of its principal office, shall be in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, but such branch offices as may be deemed necessary in furtherance of the purposes of the Association may be established elsewhere by the Board of Directors.

### ARTICLE III

#### Duration

**Section 1. Duration.**—The duration of the Association shall be perpetual.

### ARTICLE IV

#### Purposes

**Section 1. Purposes.**—As set forth in its Charter, as the same appears of record in the Office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, the MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS is formed for the following purposes.

(1) To improve the relations between members of the architectural profession and the general public through a program of education and cooperation.

(2) To encourage the active participation of architects in civic affairs generally, to the end that the general public may become better acquainted with and more fully appreciate the contributions of the architectural profession toward the peace, health, culture and security of society, and to the end that all Missouri architects may become more keenly conscious of their obligations to the public, and their duty as members of the profession, and as citizens, to contribute their full share toward the preservation of the peace, health and safety of the citizens of this State.

(3) To encourage its members, by both precept and example, to obey the laws of the State of Missouri, requiring and providing for the registration of architects, and to assemble and disseminate such information through the State of Missouri, as will tend to induce the public generally to obey said laws.

### ARTICLE V

#### Membership

**Section 1. Membership.**—Persons registered as Architects under the laws of the State of Missouri and in good standing on

the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

**Section 2. Affiliate Membership.**—Persons registered as Architects-in-training under the laws of the State of Missouri and in good standing on the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers shall be eligible for membership in the Association.

**Section 3. Membership may be Terminated, when.**—If any member of this Association shall be found guilty, on final judgment of any court, of any criminal offense, and a certified copy of such judgment filed with the Secretary of the Association, or if any member of this Association shall cease to be in good standing on the records of the State Board of Registration for Architects and Professional Engineers and notice to such effect is received from the Secretary of the Board, the name of such a member shall be dropped from its membership roll, and his membership in the Association terminated without further action.

**Section 4. Dismissal after Hearing.**—Any member who shall defraud the Association, or who shall libel or slander any member thereof, shall, upon conviction by a majority vote of the members of the Association, after a hearing, be dismissed from membership in the Association.

**Section 5. Notice of Charges Against Member.**—Before any member of the Association shall be expelled as provided in the preceding section of this article, he shall be served with a copy of the charges upon which he is to be tried, the name of the complaining witness, and all other witnesses against him, and not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of the annual meeting at which such charges shall be heard.

### ARTICLE VI

#### Officers of The Association

**Section 1. Officers — Election and Term of Office.**—The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall be elected by the Board of Directors in regular annual session, and who shall serve for one year next following date of their election and until their successors are elected and installed.

**Section 2. Qualifications.**—Each elective officer of the Association, and each member of its Board of Directors, shall be a member in good standing of the Association and shall reside and be a qualified elector in the State of Missouri.

**Section 3. Certain Members Ineligible as Officers or Members of Board of Directors.**—No person holding any elected public office shall be an officer or a member of the Board of Directors of this Association. The President shall not be a member of the Board of Directors. The Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, may or may not be members of the Board of Directors. Provided that if the Vice President, if a

director, shall succeed to presidency a vacancy shall be created on the Board of Directors and a new director shall be elected.

**Section 4. President—Presiding Officer.**—The President of the Association shall preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Association, and at all meetings of its Board of Directors, and sign all documents requiring the signature of the President.

**Section 5. President—Member of all Committees.**—The President shall, by virtue of his office, be a member, without vote, of all committees at large of the Association, and of all committees of its Board of Directors.

**Section 6. President—May Vote as Director.**—The President may vote only in case of a tie vote of the directors voting.

**Section 7. Vice President—To Act, When.**—In the event of the absence, or inability, of the President to perform his official duties, the Vice President shall, during the period of such absence or inability, perform the duties of the President.

**Section 8. Secretary.**—The Secretary of the Association shall attend all its meetings, and keep a fair record of all its proceedings.

**Section 9. Treasurer.**—The Treasurer of the Association shall receive, be responsible for, and disburse all funds of the Association coming to his hands as its Treasurer, as authorized and directed by its Board of Directors.

**Section 10. Executive Secretary.**—An Executive Secretary, who may, or may not, be an architect or a registered architect, may be employed by the Directors, and he shall serve for such a period of time as may be agreed upon. He shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association, and keep a fair record of the proceedings of said meetings, and perform such other duties as may be required of him under the terms of his appointment or employment.

**Section 11. Removal from Office.**—Any officer of the Association may be removed from office if found guilty by 2/3 vote of the membership present at any regular or special meeting of any offense which affects the interest or good government of the Association, or of any offense which is indictable under the laws of the land.

## ARTICLE VII Board of Directors of The Association

**Section 1. Board of Directors—Authority of.**—The business and affairs of the Association shall be under the control and management of a Board of Directors; provided, the Board of Directors shall not convey, or authorize the conveyance of real estate belonging to the Association, dispose of any permanent funds, or any trust funds, of the Association, or take any steps for its corporate dissolution, without first being so directed by a majority vote of its members.

**Section 2. Directors—Election.**—There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of eight members, who shall be elected by the members of the Association in regular annual session, and who shall, respectively, serve for the terms provided in Section 3 of this article, running from the date of their election and thereafter until their successors are elected and installed. Two of said Directors shall be elected from the metropolitan area of St. Louis; two of said directors shall be elected from the metropolitan area of Kansas City; one of said Directors shall be elected from Northeast Missouri; one of said Directors shall be elected from Northwest Missouri; one of said Directors shall be elected from Southeast Missouri; and one of said Directors shall be elected from Southwest Missouri. The metropolitan areas of St. Louis and Kansas City and the Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest zones are hereby identified as follows: The St. Louis metropolitan area shall include the City of St. Louis and the counties of St. Charles, St. Louis and Jefferson. The metropolitan area of Kansas City shall include the counties of Jackson, Cass, Clay and Platte. The Northeast zone shall include the counties of Boone, Randolph, Macon, Adair and Schuyler, and all counties East thereof lying North of the Missouri River except the County of St. Charles. The Northwest zone shall include the counties of Howard, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan and Putnam, and all counties West thereof and North of the Missouri River, except the counties of Clay and Platte. The Southeast zone shall include the counties of Cole, Miller, Pulaski, Texas and Howell, and all counties East

thereof and South of the Missouri River, except the counties of St. Louis and Jefferson. The Southwest zone or area shall include the counties of Moniteau, Morgan, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Douglas and Ozark, and all counties West thereof and South of the Missouri River except the counties of Jackson and Cass. Each director shall reside in the area or zone from which he is elected for the duration of his term of office. If he ceases to reside in his area or zone, his office shall be considered vacant and a director to complete his term shall be elected by the membership at the next annual meeting.

**Section 3. Directors—Terms of Office.**—Each Director shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and installed; provided, the term of office of each the Directors elected March 17, 1931, shall be as follows: Two of said Directors shall serve for a term of one year and until their successors are elected and installed; two of said Directors shall serve for a term of two years and until their successors are elected and installed; two of said Directors shall serve for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and installed; and two of said Directors shall serve for four years and until their successors are elected and installed.

**Section 4. Voting Rights.**—No Director of the Association shall cast more than one vote upon any question or matter pending before its Board of Directors.

**Section 5. Annual Report.**—The Board of Directors shall file a written report of its proceedings, with the Secretary, at each annual meeting of the Association. Said annual report shall have attached thereto the report of each committee at large previously filed with said Board of Directors, with such recommendations with respect to such reports as the Directors may deem proper.

**Section 6. Removal from Office.**—Any Director of the Association may be removed from office if found guilty by a 2/3 vote of the membership of any offense which affects the interest or good government of the Association, or of any offense which is indictable under the laws of the land.

## ARTICLE VIII Committees of Board of Directors of The Association

**Section 1. How appointed—Duties.**—The President, in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association, shall appoint such standing and special committees of said Board as it may by resolution authorize. Each committee so appointed shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be authorized by said resolution.

**Section 2. To Consist of Directors Only.**—Committees of the Board of Directors shall consist exclusively of members of said Board.

**Section 3. Confirmation of Appointments.**—All appointments of members of committees of the Board of Directors of the Association, made by the President, shall be subject to confirmation by its Board of Directors, and no member of any such committee shall enter upon the performance of his duties as such until so confirmed.

**Section 4. Reports.**—Each committee of said Board shall report direct to the Board. No committee of the Board of Directors shall be required to report to any other committee of said Board.

## ARTICLE IX Committees at Large of The Association

**Section 1. How Appointed.**—The President shall appoint such committees at large, standing and special, as the Association may by resolution authorize.

**Section 2. Duties and Reports.**—Each committee at large shall perform such duties as may be required by the resolution authorizing its appointment, and report its proceedings in writing to the Board of Directors. No committee at large shall be required to report to any other committee of the Association.

**Section 3. Composition.**—Committees at large shall be composed of members of the Association, exclusive of its directors and officers, except the President, who shall, by virtue of his office, be a member, without vote, of all such committees.

**Section 4. Confirmation of Appointments.**—All appointments of members of committees at large of the Association made by its President, shall be subject to confirmation by its Board of Directors, and no member of any such committee shall enter upon the performance of his duties as such until so confirmed.

## ARTICLE X Meetings and Quorum of The Association

**Section 1. Meetings.**—The Association shall meet in regular annual session on such date in April as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, with the approval in writing of a majority of the Directors, or on petition of not less than twenty voting members of the Association.

**Section 2. Notice.**—Thirty days' notice in writing shall be given of the time and place of each annual meeting, and of the time, place and purpose of each special meeting of the Association.

**Section 3. Quorum.**—Twenty members of the Association, including those represented by proxy, present at any meeting of the Association, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A quorum being present, a majority vote of those present in person and by proxy shall be sufficient to decide any question or matter legally coming before such meeting.

## ARTICLE XI Meetings and Quorum of Board of Directors of The Association

**Section 1. Meetings.**—There shall be not fewer than two regular semi-annual meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association each year, and such special meetings of said Board as the President may call, with the approval in writing of not less than three Directors of the Association. The regular semi-annual meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held in April and October. The time and place of the next regular semi-annual meeting shall be fixed by resolution adopted at each regular semi-annual meeting of said Board.

**Section 2. Notice.**—Ten days' notice in writing shall be given of the time and place of each regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association, and of the time, place and purpose of each special meeting of said Board.

**Section 3. Quorum.**—A majority of the members of the Board of Directors of the Association shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of said Board. A quorum being present, a majority vote of the Directors present shall be sufficient to decide any question legally coming before said Board at any regular or special meeting thereof.

## ARTICLE XII Proxies

**Section 1. Proxies.**—Members of the Association unable to be present in person may be represented by proxy at any meeting of the Association, but each member of the Association being entitled to the unbiased judgment of each of its Directors in the government and support of the Association and the management of its property, no member of the Board of Directors shall be represented by proxy.

## ARTICLE XIII Voting Rights of Members

**Section 1. Voting Rights of Members.**—Each member of the Association shall be entitled to cast one vote for the election of each of its officers and directors, and upon any question upon which a vote is taken at any annual or special meeting of its members; provided, no person shall be elected an officer or director of the Association without the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members. Affiliate members shall have no vote.

## ARTICLE XIV Dues

**Section 1. Annual Dues.**—The annual dues of the members of this Association shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) payable annually on or before the first day of April. All architects registered by the State of Missouri who are 75 years of age or older shall be exempt from payment of annual dues under the designation of "Member Emeritus."

**Section 2. Suspension for Non-payment of Dues.**—Any member who shall fail to pay his dues for the full calendar year on or before the first day of July of the year in which he became delinquent, shall stand suspended without further action on the part of the Association. During the period of his suspension, no member of the Association shall have either voice or vote in any meeting of the Association, or in any meeting of its Board of Directors.

**Section 3. Reinstatement.**—Any member of the Association, suspended for non-payment of dues, may be reinstated on or before the first day of April of the year next following date of his suspension, upon payment in full of dues for the year in which he was suspended and annual dues for the year in which reinstatement is requested.

**Section 4. Rights of Membership Forfeited, When.**—The membership of any suspended member of the Association not reinstated as herein provided shall terminate and all of his rights and benefits as such member shall stand forfeited, without further action on the part of the Association, on the first day of April in the year next following date of his suspension, and he may not thereafter become a member of the Association except upon application made and acted upon as if he had never before been a member.

**Section 5. Collection.**—All dues shall be collected by the Secretary, or by some person authorized as his agent, and by the Secretary paid over to the Treasurer of the Association on or before the 10th day of each calendar month next following date of collection thereof.

**Section 6. Liability of Members.**—The dues of members of the Association and any donations or subscriptions to which they may voluntarily oblige themselves, may be collected as any other debt; but, over and above such dues or subscriptions, in no case may any member of the Association be individually liable to the Association, or on any other account, by reason of his membership in the Association.

## ARTICLE XV Good Standing

**Section 1. What Constitutes.**—No member shall be in good standing in the Association while under suspension for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause.

## ARTICLE XVI Fiscal Year

**Section 1. Co-extensive with Calendar Year.**—The fiscal year of the Association shall begin with the first day of January, annually, and end with the thirty-first day of December next following.

## ARTICLE XVII Deposit and Disbursement of Association Funds

**Section 1. Deposits.**—The Treasurer shall deposit all money belonging to the Association in such bank or trust company as the Board of Directors may designate.

**Section 2. Disbursements, How Made.**—The Treasurer shall pay out Association funds by Treasurer's check drawn against said funds by authority of a warrant signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, in such amounts and for such purposes as the Board of Directors may authorize.

**Section 3. Operating Expenses, Payment of.**—The Board of Directors may, by single resolution, authorize payment of operating expenses of the Association, but no funds shall be disbursed for any other purpose without specific authorization by said Board.

## ARTICLE XVIII

### Records

**Section 1. Records—Inspection.**—A fair record of all the proceedings of this Association shall be kept, which record shall be open, at all reasonable hours, to the inspection of all its members.

## ARTICLE XIX

### Code of Ethics

**Section 1. May Adopt.**—The Association may adopt, and from time to time alter or amend, a Code of Ethics to be followed by its members.

## ARTICLE XX

### Existing Contracts and Obligations

**Section 1. Validity Unimpaired.**—No obligation existing or contract in force prior to the effective date of these By-Laws shall be adversely affected by their adoption.

## ARTICLE XXI

### Saving Clause

**Section 1. Directors—Power Unlimited.**—No provision of these By-Laws shall ever be construed as a limitation upon the power and authority of the Board of Directors of the Association to take any action not contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State of Missouri, the Charter of the Association, and these By-Laws, which, in the judgment of said Board, will be in furtherance of, and tend to give effect to, the corporate purposes of the Association as set forth in its Charter.

## ARTICLE XXII

### Amendments

**Section 1. How Made.**—These By-Laws may be amended by majority vote of the members of the Association present at any annual meeting, each proposed amendment having been filed in the office of the Secretary of the Association at least thirty days prior to the date of such meeting, and a copy thereof mailed by the Secretary, under first-class postage, to each member of the Association, at least fifteen days prior to the date of said meeting.



These By-Laws will be subject to discussion and revision  
on Architects' Day in April 1963

# NEW PROGRAM AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

This year the School of Architecture is beginning a Master's program in Urban Design. A description of this program follows:

The Urban Design Program will be split into three parts: design studio, seminars (related to the studio work), and lecture courses.

- 1) Studio work in urban design. Fumihiko Maki will teach the first semester and Serge Chermayeff will teach the second. The first semester will deal with the effect of very rapid transportation systems on the form of cities. We will use St. Louis as a model and Maki will be interested in the public spaces and public buildings. In the second semester Chermayeff will pick up with the study of transitional spaces and go on into an examination of dwelling patterns and their effect on city form.

This will be a continuation of Maki's work at Washington University on Group Form and of Chermayeff's work at the Joint Center for Urban Studies at M.I.T. and Harvard on dense dwelling configurations. The year's work will be published.

- 2) Topics in Urban Design. There will be a more or less continuous series of intensive seminars by people doing advanced work in the field. These will include:

Location Theory	Edward Ullman, Professor of Economic Geography at the University of Washington.
Theory of Group Form	Fumihiko Maki, Associate Professor Washington University.
Topics in Urban Landscape	William Roberts, Assistant Professor Washington University.
Urban Renewal with Special Emphasis on Cost-Benefit Analysis.	Roger Montgomery (on a year's leave of absence from Washington University as a consultant to the Urban Renewal Administration in Washington).
Law & Urban Form	William Weismantel, Assistant Professor, Washington University.

**The Morphology of Cities**

Edward Sekler, Professor of  
Architecture, Harvard University.

**Politics & City Form**

Edmund Bacon, Director  
Philadelphia Planning Commission.

**The Practice of Urban Design**

Harry Cobb, I.M. Pei Associates.

**Housing Patterns**

Serge Chermayeff, Professor at  
Washington University and Yale  
University.

3) Course work. Students will take one lecture course each semester. Ernest Connally, Visiting Professor of History and of Architecture will give a course in the history of cities. William Weismantel gives a two semester course in city planning. William Roberts gives a course in landscape architecture. Other advanced courses are available in economics, history, political science and sociology. Students from eight countries are currently enrolled in this program.

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Irving Stone in his recent book  
"The Agony and the Ecstasy"  
writes that Michelangelo was  
5' - 4" tall and weighed around  
100 lbs.

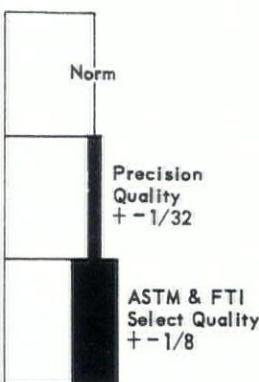
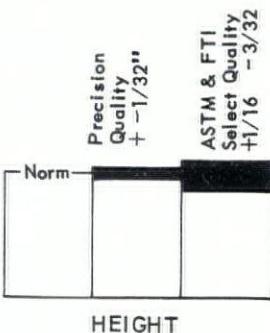
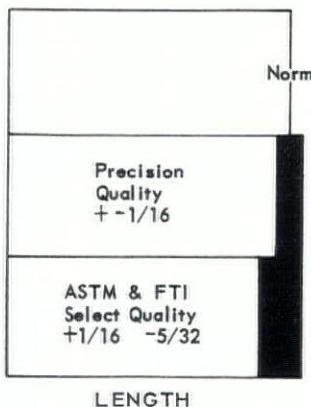
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**SENMUT SAY**

Architects' Day in 1963  
will be held during the  
month of April in the  
Muehlebach Hotel in  
Kansas City Missouri  
PLAN TO BE THERE !

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FOR REFERENCE SEE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK  
PHONE MO. 4-8000





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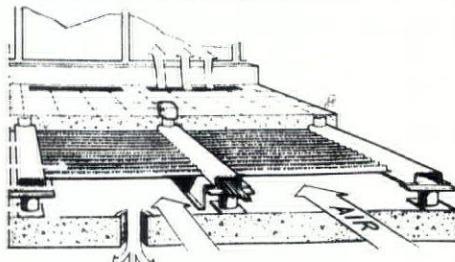
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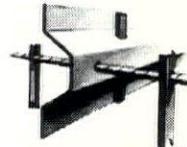
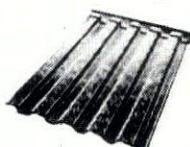
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produces quantity at loss of quality?

sacrifices principles and professional dignity to produce?

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REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF  
REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL  
ENGINEERS AUGUST 1959, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 10, 1959

**10-8-59-a. Proof of experience of architectural graduates.** Every graduate from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing who shall apply for architectural registration on or after October 1, 1962, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 156 weeks within a period of not more than five consecutive years next following date of his graduation. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

**11-8-59-a. Proof of experience on non-graduates.** Every non-graduate applying for architectural registration on or after the first day of October, 1963, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 208 weeks within a period of not more than eight years prior to date of filing of such application. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR  
ARCHITECTS AND  
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS  
P.O. Box 184  
Jefferson City, Missouri

# REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

(Effective April 10, 1961)

1-2-61-a. Proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect; proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect.

1-2-61-pe. Proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer; proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer.

1-2-61-LS. Proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of professional engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor; proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor.

2-2-61-LS. The words "civil engineering" as used in Section 344.040 of the land surveyors' registration law shall be construed to apply to any person holding a degree in a fully accredited course of engineering in any school or college of engineering approved by the Board as of satisfactory standing.

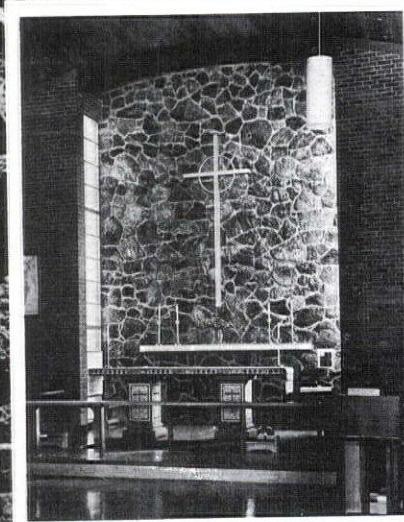
## STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

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OCTOBER, 1962

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Santa Fe pattern, portrayed strikingly above, is richly textured material selected to a generally flat plane moderately convex or concave. This texture came about as each molten layer slid forward over another already cooled. Color is a dark brown ranging to brown to black, thus

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